Bedders will be careful to read the forms matructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the most by which they intend to convey the mail. Were the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, he Contracts will be made for Coach, Steamboat, annual conveyance, as the case may be; and entity, such routes will be let to bids proposnode of conveyance. In all other cases, be assigned to bids proposing the and to aid you in your efforts to preserve and per-

transportation. r carrying the mails of the the 1st of January, 1851, the States of Alabama a the Contract in the city of Novemember, bel 1550),

Roce 5529 Leave Br Cave Spring Gip, Alabama, c diga, Griffin's Cie. Ashville, Mount Niles,

And back, between 8 a m, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and 10 a in sexi days. No. 5576 From Tuscaloosa, 6 p m, tri-weekly, protection Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; By Trion, McMath's and Jonesboro'

To Elyton by 5 p in next day

Truss and Rockvide;

To Elyton, by 6 a m next days, 56 | This great prepor And back, between 6 p.m. Tuesday, in addition to their was Thurday and Saturday, and 7 a m fifths of all their slaves, ir. beri days.

No. 5578 From Toscaloosa, at S a m, tri-weekly, be delivered up on claim of the par Monday, Wednesday and Priday; By Foster's, Buck Creek, Knoxville, trary, notwithstanding. These are imp-Springfield and Emaw C H:

And back, between 7 a m, Tuesday, same days. No. 5580 From Tuscaloosa, at 8 a m, tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday; By Northport, Sipsey Turnpike, Gor- what have we to expect from a convention to be as-

By Hoslaw Square, Eulaw, Clinton, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof. Picasimi Rutge, Hope, Pickensville and Lacy > Hill; next days, 98 miles.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday;

And back between 4 p in Monday, Wed- all describle, is wholly unattainable.

Monday, Wednesday and Finday; By Macon, Demopolis, Belmont and Biofficially we have heretofore labored Sissippi send such a force?

The great defliculty we have heretofore labored The certiforial bills for

Thursday and Saturday, and 10 p in Same days. rem Brandon, Mississippi, at 9 p.m.

v Greenbush, Hill-boro', Conn'y Line nd back, between 11 a m, Tuesday, hur day and Sainiday and 6 a ni ments upon our rights.

om Herbert, at 4 a m, tri-weekly,

at back between 4 p.m., Monday, Wedsing time, are invited. NOTES.

Tata proposal should be accompanied by a guarre served by one or more responsible persons, te belowing manner, viz:

The undersigned guaranty that Degled by the Postmaster General, shall enter

should be accompanied by the certificate of good their guarantee. uthersed Proposals for rome No.

he promberou of bids resulting from combe made, see the list annual adver-N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

NOW OPENING! 'INCY GOODS-Such as Paris Cashmeres and Fig'd De Laines; he Lames and French Merinos, all colors; mires and Popling, and Bocade Silks: ti izi, Chena, and Pou De Soie, do

ck sutered and satin-striped) fig'd and plains watered and plain) mk, white, black and green Florence; ** Capes and Collars: te Musica Capes, embroidered;

Coffe, Siceves, Hiki's, and Neck Ribbons; Lustrings and Satin and Fancy Visites and Sacks; . Musin, and Linen Laces and Edgings; Cromsun and Blue Crape Shawls; somere and Merino

Ty variety of Trimmings and other articles merous to mention, for sale low, Sept. 27, 1850. By E. M. AVERY 10 CARPENTERS AND PLANTERS.

VE have just received, and are offering at low prices the following articles: re, June, and Smoothing, Single C. Steel Irons; Double ** **

Step Nosing, 11 inch, Unilo'r 4 meh. P's buck and front, Dadoes, Beads, Marking Guages,

Bench Screws. FEARN & PUTNAM. PLARY & PUTNAM keep constantly on hand

VOL. I.

CITY OF JACKSON, NOVEMBER 22, 1850.

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN D. FREEMAN. Ex-Attorney General of the State, to the committee inviting him to participate in the Union Meeting at Canton, on Monday, the 11th November.

Jackson, Nov. 6, 1850. the friends of the Constitution and the Union will instant, and also inviting me, in behalf of the people of Madison county, - irrespective of parry, -to this to be true, be present and address the people on that occasion. By the const petuate the institutions of our country-has been

received and read with no ordinary emotions, upon a day when my previous professional engagements imperatively call me elsewhere, -not that my humble opinions would lend any interest whatever to your deliberations, but that I myself might enjoy | that Congress had the power to pass this law, and if | violation of Cæsar's wife and are rushing headlong the "feast of reason and flow of soul" that will pervade the assembly of your patriotic and enlightened their duty to pass it. It is the duty of Congress to torious battle fields, covered with the faurels of

well worthy of the occasion-a sentiment dearer

ecession of still more

amended. there were twe. slave States to obtain or sex; and also to require that for services were due, any law of any Sta-

visions for the slaveholding States, and affor. To Clinton, by 6 p m same days, 44 the protection that was desired by any body una very recent period. The constitution was made by the slaveholding Thursday and Saturday, and 5 p m States, and was specially intended to protect their unta great and pr. dominant interest. It was, in fact, a taken Southern Confederacy. If a constitution framed. They did a do so, and the free soilers predomin- the constitution will unite as one man, and expeunder such auspices will not protect our rights,

do, Returno, Amnoch, Providence, sembled from a majority of free State-1 and Carlyle; There are two modes of amending the constitu-Convention for proposing amendments; which, in No 5597 From Greensburg, at 5 a m, tri-week- eithercase, shall be valid to all intents and purpose-Monday, Wednesday and Friday, when ratified by three-fourths of the several States,

propose to the sixteen free States to hold a conven- and, therefore, does not come within either of the command, and we cannot fail to drive the abolition To Collection, Mississippi, by 5 a m lion to amend the constitution, and the proposition should be accepted and the convention held, is it And back, between 2 a m, Tuesday, not clear to any observer that the free States would Thursday and Saturday, and 2 a m have the majority in the convention, and that in. She has been admitted, and from that act there is hiar institutions under a constitution made express No 5602 From Clinton, at 7 p m, tri weekly. States, they would immediately propose to strike form a stands now on an equal footing with all the from the constitution its present provisions in our other States of the Union. If California could be to be hoped from a Southern Confederacy, great

Proposals to extend 4 miles to Mucka- in the constitution; but have arisen chiefly out of pleasure. If, therefore, the law be constitutional of the Revolution strangled for monster in its cratosky, with I hour more time for the the great prepunderance of population in the free tops, are myned. States and the natural prejudices existing between its execution? To an only be done by a sufficient fused to deliver up foguive slaves in violation of No. 5604 From Green-boro', at 3 a matri-weekly, slave and tree labor. Current politicians have armed force scatto California to make a conquest the Constitution. taken advantage of this state of things and brought to the united States of the Union, Vassachuseits declared that the Union was deslated that the Union was deslated with the union was declared again.

To Livingsion, by 3 p m same days, 49 under his been a want of unatimity and concert indes; And back, b tween 10 a m, Tuesday, have been discussing party politics, the North has taken the oyster, and left the Southern Whigs and In consequence of this division we have been har-rassed and forfured in Congress and out of it for

I ardently hope that the people of Mississippi, in Herbert by 3 p m next days, 76 miles; able to unite as a band of brothers upon a basis of self defence that will prevent all further encroach-

power to pass any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or to probabil the slave trade Tatasha, Oktobehah, Daleville, between the States, or to prohibit the slave trade ma, Lauderdale Springs and Penols, of slavery into the territories of the United Sintes." That we would regard the passage by Congress or limitation.

Livingston, by 9 a m next days 57 of the Wilmot Proviso as an onjust and insuling cannot, without political degradation, submit; and persons and property may be projected "without political degradation, submit; and persons and property may be projected "without tion of timilation." Congress might, with all ter e-day and Friday, and 10 a m next to which this convention, representing the feelings and opinions of the people of Mississippi, solemnly propriety, have gone a little farther, and made a to commence at Muckalusky, 3 declare they will not submit." "That the passage buther, without additional run- of the Wilmot Proviso or any law abolishing slave- ty; but this was not required by our State convenry in the District of Columbia by the Congress of the United States, would, of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact, as, in that event, will to Utah and New Mexico to resist the very laws make it the duty, as it is the right, of the slave- which she has required Congress to pass? holding States, to take care of their own safety and

to obligation prior to the first day of January California as a State has not been made a cause of This basis was agreed upon by the whigs and

leser, or other equivalent testimony, that democrats, in equal numbers, in solemn convention authors are men of property, and able to assembled from all quarters of the State; and the the execution succeeding legislature, following in the wake of the | seceptance by Texas ? e proposal should be sent to the department people, re-adopted the same resolutions. These , fesolutions were passed by both Houses of the Leand addressed to the First Assistant gislature and approved by the Governor. They constitute, therefore, all the ingredients of a solemn law of the land, which the Governor and all and the terms and conditions on which the the public officers are bound to support. They may therefore be regarded as the true index of popufar sentiment in this State, and should be firmly ad-

These resolutions, and others of a similar nature, were presented and read in the U.S. Senate and was long, ardent, exasperated, and terrible-even finally resulted in a triumphant defence of the Mississippi Platform. Well may we, in common treat them accordingly. with the whole South, be proud of the gallant batthe against tearful odds-tought by our Senators mission of California, and probably to the proposiand Representatives in that deadly struggle. It is true they differed somewhat in their modes of warfare, but they all parried the blows of the enemy

and thrust him manfully in return. Congress passed no law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia - no law prohibiting the slave trade between the States-no law prohibiting the introduction of slavery in the territories of the United States-no Wilmot proviso-and, consequently, none of the contingencies have arisen wherein patent remedies are now the exclusive property we had resolved to take care of our own safety, and treat the non-slaveholding States as enemies to the laveholding States, and their domestic institutions. It is thought, however, by some of our citizens hat Congress has passed other measures equally

offensive to the South, and that the people of Mississippi ought to meet them with open resistance. These offensive measures are— 1st. A law to prevent the introduction of slaves into the District of Columbia for saie as merchan-

The admission of California as a State, 3d. The territorial laws for Uah and New Mexico

4th. The proposition made to Texas to purchase a portion of the Territory for ten millions of dollars It will be perceived at once that neither of these How we are to offer any practical resist-

sistance men do not inform us; but they very mod-

makes her mark, THERE THEY WILL BE."

has already "made her mark"—that by her State | tree soilers or doffed her prouderest to the "craven to be in imminent danger at various periods "to form a more perfect union." convention and succeeding legislature, she has de- submissionists I' give a Barbeone at Canton, on Monday the 11th to the intelligence and chivalry of our people. A she sounds no starm to her sister States,

gress has power to exercise exclusive legislation | gard to the supposed treason committed at Wash in all cases whatsoever over the District of Colum-ington. Have they all runned traitors to the conbia, subordinate, of course, to the constitution. In stitution and covered themselves with the pall of I sincerely regret that your meeting is to be held the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and though dissalted and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and though dissalted and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and though dissalted and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and though dissalted and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and though dissalted and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of this power they have passed a law probabilities and the exercise of th terfering with the institution. It is not disputed sissippi, claim to have a full intelligence of the people of the District desired its passage, it was to the rescue. When they re arn from their vic ople. consult the wishes of the people of that District, knight errantry, they will probably inform us of and protect them in the same manner that the State the historical fact that Crejar's wife was "above Governments legislate for the people of the States. suspicion. mall others to every time Southern man-a theme. Many of the slaveholding States have similar laws. The togicive slave bill is not made a subject of most exalted and soul-stirring character, with regard to slaves. The constitution of Mis- complaint at the South; on the contrary it is rerightficent mirror, it reflects, at a single sissippi contains this clause: "The introduction of ceived with great satisfaction. On this measure, glories of our past, and the hopes of slaves into this State as merchandize or for sale shall however, the hydra-head of resistance is appearing brough it we look back upon a cen- be prohibited from and after the first day of May, in New York and Massachusett. The abolition

slaves are now permitted to be introduced. There cation of personal and is, therefore, no cause of offence to the South in be world in its coil. this measure; and even if there were, it could only anced by some, be resisted by an armed force to be sent to the Dis- yet been heard on the subject. It is to be hoped rient for the trict of Columbia for that purpose. Will Missis- they will show more affection for the constitution

thi to be sippi send such a force? themselves. If Southern men the constitution and laws,

ated-they made a Republican Constitution, and the Traitors from the Confederacy. It we must presented themselves for admission into the Union. fight the abolitionists, let us do it under the banner. The constitution provides that "new States may be of the constitution—let us raise the same old flag." and Carlyle;
To Colombus, Mississippi, by 11 p m same days, 61 miles;
And back, between 2 a m, Tuesday,

To Constant the first two modes of amending the constitution of the Legislatures of the constant the first tion. Congress whenever two-thirds of both houses new States shall be formed or erected within the partial deem it necessary, may propose amendments and back, between 2 a m, Tuesday,

There are two modes of amending the constitution of the States into this Union; but no new States shall be formed or erected within the partial deem it necessary, may propose amendments and deem it necessary, may propose amendments ed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of the dependence with Great States, without the consent of the Legislatures of Britain—the same flag that General Jackson caradmitted by the Congress into this Union; but no that was carried by Washington through the Rev. of slave property as to be unfitted to examine the States concerned, as well as of Congress,"

other State, nor was it formed by the junction of our brilliant feats of arms in the late war will two or more States or parts of States; it was en- Mexico. Let us go forth to battle in our National Suppose that the filteen slave tolding States should tirely within the territory of the United States, character and with the Army and Navy at lour above exceptions. Congress, therefore, had full lists and free negroes into Canada, where they power to admit her as a State. In was in the dis-oretion of Congress to admit or refuse admission. Southern States. If we cannot sustain our pecuan enactment of ten lines; and thus Congress State of Massachusetts. The Hattford Conven-

provide that those territories may finally be admitted inent cutzens, that she will multify the recent fugithe people thereof respectively may desire. It is Democra's with each an empty shell in their hands, worthy of remark, that both of these territories exrassed and tortured in Congress and out of it for compromise at "36, 30." Under these bills the territorial legislatures may pass laws, for the protect sens, the Southen States will turn shothe Presicommon with all the slaveholding States, will be tion of slave property, and if Scuthern men po sess themselves of the country, they will pass such laws, Our Sta e convention, and our legislature, solemn-"Resolved. That is the duty of the Congress of In my judgment the basis agreed upon by the the United States to provide territorial organizaposals to end at Murkalusky, with Mississippi State Convention of October, 1849, is 100n and government for all the territories acquired best calculated to effect this object. It was there of the Common bood and treasure of the crizen-unantously "Resolved, That Congress has no said territories, the guaranties of the constitution of the United States, in reference to the property of citizen- of any of the States removing to any of said territories with the same, without distinction

Congress has executed this resolution to the letdiscrimination to which the slaveholding States ter. It has passed a general law under which all special provision for the protection of clave propercomplain? Will Mis-issippi send at armed force gress vill continue to legislate for the District of

The proposition to settle the boundary question to treat the non-staveholding States as enemies between Texas and New Mexico, has not yet been , if to the slaveholding States and their domestic insti- accepted by Texas. If Texas refuses the offer, it pes not become a law-it Texas accepts the offer From this it will be seen, that the admission of it then becomes a contract between the United States and Texas. The power of the Federal with good and sufficient sureries, to perform resistance - our Representatives were requested to Government to settle the boundary and make such purchase is not disputed. The purchase of Louisjana, Florida, and New Mexico, seilles this point. Will Mississippi send an army to Texas to resist of this contract in the event of its by Mis-

These questions are easily answered. Mississippi will commit no such act of fully. Missis and usippi knows that the constitution, and the laws of ance, the United States passed in pursuance thereof, are ing abthe supreme law of the hand; and that the Judges in every State, (as well as the people thereof,) are bound thereby; anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not with standing; she will never be found in a state of rebellion against laws of this character. Mississippi is a Union loving, law abiding State. She claims the House of Representatives—the discussion thereon constitution as an ancestral legacy above all price -and when that holy charter is trodden under foot by any portion of the confederacy, sile will boldly

treat them accordingly.
It is true that Mississippi was opposed to the adtion made to Texas. She was also opposed to the incorporation of the United States Bank-to the high Protective Tariff, and to Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, as unconstitutional measures. But she confined ther opposition to her intellectual efforts until the odipus measures were repealed. She never raised the standard of rebellion, nor took shelter under the miserable fallacy of "peaceable secession." Those valuable of the Sewardites in New York and Massachuseus, who are attempting to resist the tugitive slave law. It the tederal constitution has violated by Congress as to call for Southern Resishas never yet reached the ear of "Old Virginia!"

In February, 1849, the legislature of Virginia passed the tollowing resolution: Resolved. That in the event of the passage of the Wilmot proviso, or of any law abolishing sla- drew very in the District of Columbia, or in any man- BE PRESERVED." ner interfering with the rights of slaveholders therein, or abolishing the slave trade between the States, Virginia will be prepared to unite with her sister Virginia will be prepared to unite with her sister slaveholding States, in convention or otherwise, in the adoption of any measures that may be necessarily adoption of any measures that may be necessarily and the state of the convention of the state of the convention of the convent the adoption of any measures that may be necessato provide for their mutual defence or to secure

heir common safety." In October of the same year, Mississippi followlaws can have any direct bearing upon the State of ed in her wake. Their positions were identically one but himself could have had so quaint a conthe same. There stands Virginia in full view of Texas. How we are to offer any practical resistance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to these laws within our own borders, the reance to the reance

estly tell us, that "the mode and measure of resis- lation, tresh from the lips of the alledged conspirance is lett to the people, and where Mississippi ators. Yet Virginia stands mute, unmoved, that CAN A STATE CONSTITUTIONALLY SECDEE | confederation were a written compact by the They seem to have forgotten that Mississippi tainted breeze." Has Virginia gone over to the

clared her ultimate points of resistance, and that There, too is Maryland, hourly pumping the since we have been an independent nation.

short review of the offered measures will show Delaware, Kenneky, Tennessee, Vissouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Florda and North Car By the constitution of the United States, Con- olina, are all busied in Egyptian darkness with re-

inderful achievements that have eighteen hundred and thirty-three." ists, fugitives, and free negroes, have declared war history of a nation—through This provision was amended in 1844-46, and against it. This was to be expected.

'No villain feels the halter draw, With good opinion of the law. The mass of the people of those States have not and laws of their country than they do for runa-The admission of California as a State, under all way negroes; but if they do not, the Executive the circumstances of the case, was, no doubt, a power of the Federal Government will crush them great grievance to the Sou h; but the wrong lies into submission. It matters not who occupies the rither back. The refusal of Congress to pass a into submission. It matters not who occupies the Presidential chair—the President is compelled, by this oath of office, and by the voice of the community of the commun at its previous session, was a shameful ity, to execute the constitution and laws, at the of duty. Had this been done, Southern | peril of impeachment, The law, there, will be enhave had a fair opportunity to 20 to forced, those who dare resist, will meet the door their slaves, and possess them- of traito's. At this enlightened day, when di that golden region. In con- whole world has yielded to the enforcement of seet, the people of California civil government, it is impossible that any great

tornia, in sufficient numbers, they II, however, the law should be repealed and that ned a State Constitution, and thus important provision of our constitution rendered age of the bad faith of Congress, nugatory by Northern resistance, all the lovers he States concerned, as well as of Congress."

California was not within the jurisdiction of any
the same flag that so recently triumphed over a

Mexico, Massachuseus made similar resultes; The servicerial bills for Utah and New Mexico and she now declares through many of her prom in the Union; and sends Daniel Webster dent fails to execute this law in Massacho with a posse hat will put down the rebellio-These are lawful remedies which all the world will recognize, at which no State can comlain, and which we have the tight and the power enforce. But dissolve the Union, and we have refute it. no such law-no -och right-no such power-no President-no navy-no army-at our command All the free States will then become to us pestifer ous barbors, to which our slaves will flee with ion. nunity; and if the free States retuse to treat with

have no remedy and not even a lawful cause of then, has Mississippi to gain by dissolu-Wha secession? Instead of acquiring addition ory, we shall lose what we now posses ofined to our State limits. California ind New Mexico willistand unaffected to iness-Texas, with her ten millions of do n, and has not been done. How, then, can we lars in her treasury, will laugh at our folly-Con itia and the balance of the Union, and th President will continue to execute the laws of the United States, as formerly, over the Territory of He will continue to survey and sell the public land within our State limits. The United States Courts entique to hold their sittings at Jackson and c, with power to try all offenders against es of the Union. The United States mail dutinge to traverse our country and herald

A Declaration of Independence and Secession by Mississippi, will not repeal the constitution and laws of the United States. The President, having on, will be compelled to enforce them both we make forcible and successful resis e shall be in the Union but not of it. Hay idened our position as a State, and will drawn our representation from Congaess, we shall be reduced to a Territory and governed as such. equires no prophet to foretell that Wississipp no such disgraceful figure in the hist of the lation. She will not misake a proper to cht of political wrongs for a war to be made by herself upon her own constitution

just and proper retaliation against the unwise the Northern pe ple. The cotton crops of the South control the commerce of the nation. The commercial cities of New York, Phila phia and Buston, the coston manufacories of New England and the fleets of ships that cover the Ocean with commerce, may all be made subservient to tion! the production of Cotton. We can withdraw our patronage from the Northern cities and factories. and refuse to export and import in Northern ship dan establish direct communication with t -we foreign markets of the world-exper our ew one own ships and import our own good and money in return-establish Southern manu factories, encourage Southern mechanics, an Southern merchanis, and Southern interests every description, and make use of the Army and Navy of the Union to protect Southern enterprise. Make his proclamation to the North and execute it with an energy and determination worthy of great a cause, and we shall revolutionize the Gov. ernment and conquor out Northern enemies without shedding a drop of fraternal blood. iclusion, I give you the sentiment of Ari-Ince Bekson: "THE USION-IT MUST AND SHALL

I am, with great respect, Your friend and ob't serv't, JOHN D. FREEMAN.

HYPROPATHY .- The following hit at the water care was made by Charles Lamb, and no ceit: "It is," said he, neither new nor wonderful FROM THE UNION?

Gentlemen: Your letter of Nov. 1st, stating that

Gentlemen: Your letter of Nov. 1st, stating th avoided with a care that is highly complimentary amazement -- he sees no rems in the constitution to the Federal authority, and it is the only colones and States the exercise of those powers. an organized military force to suppress it.

the United States.

Union, was not attended with any violation of head, Federal authority, unless its agents may have | We ask the advocate of secession to put his

pretension on which it was based has been con- deems good cause, dissolve the Union. ashamed of it.

The threat of Texas to take forcible posses-

Rio Grande, has, it is believed, wasted uself in ral head, Some public men, high in the public confi- stitution. slave States might be so alarmed for the safety doctrine of secession first arose,

alien influences and alliances. fication confest, until President Jackson planted nance of a sovereign State, and, according to the By Mount Hebron, Gainesville, Scooper, Mississuppt, DeKalb and Big Greek.
To Heibert, by 10 a m, next days, 54

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To Heibert, by 10 a m, next days, 54

To Heibert, by 10 a m, next days, bute, to amend the constitution in this respect, if at repeal all the Southern States out of the Union by in th opposed to nullification, but it was in a minority fore, nullification was the rightful Constitutional of the public burdens. When this Government Nearly every public man who maintained nulli- by the roots. He very lainly proclaimed to fication was a Jackson man, and all the affinities South Carolina, that, if she offered force in reof that leader of iron will and nerve were with sisting the execution of the tariff laws, he would the South. His tremendous personal influence meet her by force, and it was understood that and popularity, if they unluckily had been cast he would have some of the leading political on the side of nullification, would, for a time at generals hung for treason if they persevered. least, if not permanently, have established a The process of making a case of law under the President Jackson against the cullifying pro- sends a collector to Charleston to collect the ceedings of South Carolina saved the Constitu- duties of that port of entry, under the provisions tion from a most mischievous misconstruction of the tariff law. The officer is obstructed in and the Union from a most imminent peril.

friends of the country to look it full in the face of the laws of the Union. He pleads his State

Federal Government; that, it being a compact ever in the opinion of any State, the Federal its limits! to be a palpable violation of the Constitution, their execution, she has the right to withdraw from the Union. ments of the Federal courts are powerless on under and by virtue of the Constitution. political questions, and are limited to cases of The immediate matter of discontent for which law and equity in the courts. A leading and secession is proposed as a remedy is the sup-South holds in her own hands the power of and these are the highest attributes of sovereign State. The citizens or State officers perpetrat-

its sovereignty, freedom, independence, and the alien and sedition laws, every right and power not delegated to the U. The Virginia resolutions affirm that, in case States in Congress assembled, and they dele- of a palpable violation of the Constitution, the gated to Congress the powers of war and peace. States who are parties thereto have the right and and treaties, and indeed most of the great attri- are bound to interpose for arresting the progress butes of a sovereign and independent nation. of the evil, &c.; and the Kentucky resolutions The old confederation was, in practice, found assert that "a nullification by those sovereigndefective, and the present Constitution was ties, 'the States,' of all anauthorized acts done adopted, the first lines of which are in these under color of that instrument is the rightful words: "We, the people of the United States, remedy." Mr. Madison, who was one of the in order to form a more perfect union," &c., "do most able and dispassionate expounders of our ordain and establish this Constitution for the Constitution, by a latter written with the pur-

From the Louisville Journal. United States of America." The articles of colonies of "confederation and perpetual union," The stability of the Union has been thought and the present Constitution was framed so as

NO. 1.

GARR WY

Both the articles of confederation and the pre-

one which has been pushed so far us to require It is most evident that the Federal Government is, under our system, supreme and sove-The opposition to the embargo in the New reign in all matters delegated to it, and the States England States assumed a threatening form, but are supreme and sovereign in matters not delethe parties converned, as orderly citizens, acquigated, and which are not prohibited. The State esced in the decision of the Supreme Court of sovereignty claimed by seceders under the law of nations, applicable to independent nations, The Hartford convention, whose aims and ob- has no application to the modified authority of jects were so much controverted and were so the States, which is confined and limited to the signally condemned by the great majority of the residuum of power not delegated to the Federal

induced the refusal of Massachusetts, during finger on a line of the Constitution which authe last war with Great Britain, to allow her thorizes a State to break up this Union. There militia to march beyond the State boundary. is not a sentence to be found in the instrument, The opposition of a portion of the South, and which, by the most fore d implication, can be particularly of South Carolina, to the tariff laws, construed in his behalf. He reiterates that this gave rise to a most alarming opposition to Fed- Union is a league of sovereign States, who have eral power, under the name of nullification, and no superior, and, being without any umpire to that danger passed without violence; and the settle differences, each State may, for what she

demned by a vast majority of the people and Another most radical error of the seceders is, the States, and could not now receive the sup- that there is no power lodged in the Federal port, as is believed, of the State of South Caro- Government to enforce obedience to its mandates, lina herself. At any rate, she must be heartily as against a State, and that our Constitution has provided no umpire to settle differences as to the any foreign alliance or annexation, and opening powers of the Federal Government, or to cosion of that portion of New Mexico east of the erce by force any State acting against the Fede-

a few messages of her Governor, and it is hoped The Constitution of the United States makes that the matter is settled by Congress in a man- the Federal court the supreme judge of all, dous and magnificent valley of the father of per which will be acceptable and satisfactory. cases in law and equity arising under the Con-

dence, are now claiming and insisting that, ac- But how do the secoders escape from this cording to the frame of our Government, a State plain provision 1 They say that a State, acting has the right to secode from the Union for causes in its sovereign capacity, cannot be reached by which to her may appe r to be satisfactory. It the Federal courts, and that the Federal tribugreat law of necessity, to form portion of the people of this Union will rebet against is best to reflect, and dispassionately examine hals have no power to touch political questions. and adjudge every question which looks to the It is most true that the courts of the General dissolution of this Union, at its very outset. Government can act only on persons and pro-Political questions are very apt to be mixed up with feelings, influences, and passions which cases in law and equity arising under the Conmay misguide the judgment and lead to false stitution. The subject may be clearly illusconclusions. It may be that the entire body of trated by citing the exact case under which the

Congress, under the power granted by the with calmness and justice the true principles of Constitution to lay and collect taxes, deties, the Constitution; and it is but too evident that imposts, and excises, enacted a tariff law; a a large number of the Northern States have al- convention was held in South Carolina, which lowed their opposition to slavery to betray them enacted an ordinance declaring the tariff law uninto an officious intermeddling with the social constitutional, prohibiting any officer of the U. and internal relations of their sister States, and States or of the State from collecting the duties an unauthorized opposition to the acts of Con- in South Carolina under the pain of punishment, gress for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. It and providing an armed force to carry into effect is the wisest course to consider and settle with their ordinance.

promptness all disturbing questions as to the The State of South Carolina was throughout power of the Federal Government, and, if pos- its limits like a camp of soldiers arming and sible, to arrest them before they assume the ar- training to resist the execution of an act of Conray of party and draw around them sinister and gress. South Carolina maintained that this was a political question, with which the Federal court It will be recollected with what portentous had no concern, and you could not make a case most pernicious system. The proclamation of Constitution is most obvious. The President the exercise of his functions by a mullification Secession is but an offspring of the same po- unlitery or civil officer, acting under the State litical heresy, and it is the duty of all the true ordinance. The latter is arrested for a violation and admonish its friends that it cannot be toler- ordinance in justification of his conduct, and the Federal court adjudges as to the sufficiency We proceed to examine, and, as we hope, to of his plea. If the tariff law is held valid, the marshal calls out the posse commitatus to enforce The doctrine and argument of secession is the judgment if necessary, and, if this is rethis: that the Federal Constitution is a compact sisted by an armed force, it is treason by any or league between the States, by which each party offending. There is no escape from a case State, in its sovereign capacity, has agreed with of law by the subterfuge that the resistance is a you from an unconstitutional law. If this fails, the other States to delegate certain powers to the political resistance. How supremely ridiculous would it be if the entire code of laws made by between sovereign States, there is, according to Congress under the authority of the Constituthe law of nations, no arbiter to settle differ- tion be nullified in any State by the enactment ences as to political powers; and that, when- of a State law forbidding their exercise within

Government has transcended its powers by the How futile would it be to enact laws if the passage of a law which such State shall believe Government had not the power to use force in rights of man, of which no government has a

The Constitution is a solemn compact by the It is maintained that this doctrine is the true and States or the people of the States-we care not proper construction of our Constitution, and that which the seceders will have it-by which they the Federal Government would be acting in vio- delegate certain powers to Congress, and, in lation of its provisions if it should attempt to cases of law and equity, the courts of the United prevent by force this alleged right of secession. States are to be the judges of all cases of law It is also maintained by the advocates of seces- and equity arising under the Constitution. The sion, that our Government is not a Government seceders would have it, that, in the face of this and how vain and foolish is any law without a of force, that a sovereign State cannot be coerced provision, a State may arrest the courts in exe. sanction. You may assert and maintain secesby Federal power, and that decrees and judg- cuting the laws of Congress, and all this, too,

fundamental error of secession is the theory, that posed unconstitutional conduct of the North and each State of the Union is a sovereign authority, the Federal Government touching the territories or, in other words, possesses supreme, absolute, acquired by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo uncontrollable power. If each State has the and the admission of California as a State. The same powers as an independent and sovereign first step in the process of secession would be nation, then the doctrine of secession would be to drive off the Federal officers, judges, clerks, sustained by the law of nations. But is it a marshals, and officers of the customs, and then truth that the States of this Union possess to expel our military and naval forces, if any, supreme or uncontrollable or sovereign power and to take possession of the fortifications, lightunder our Government? No State can make houses, and other Federal property and estabwar or peace or raise armies or make treaties, lishments within the boundary of the seceding power. A State of this Union is forbidden to ling this expulsion and seizure would be offendform any treaty of alliance with another State ers against the laws of the United States, if we most exemplary resistance. If indeed it is a or with a foreign nation, and yet by her mere are right in the proposition that secession is not volition she may, we are told, secede from all warranted by the Constitution, and would be constitutional obligations, and at once array her- prosecuted and resisted by the authority and self in all the attributes of an independent na- power of the Union, acting by the instrumental- will be but a rope of sand, ity of the courts. The justification of the State The States of this Union have never, since functionaries would present at once a case of the first settlement of this continent, in any le- law arising under the Constitution. By what gal sense, been independent and sovereign com- necromancy can a violation of the laws of the munities. The colonies, before the war of in- Union be converted into a lawful act by the mere dependence, were settled by and subjected to countenance or warrant of a State Legislature the British crown. All their authority was de- Is there anything in the Constitution which will rived from the British crown, and their powers furnish the smallest support to such a pretenwere limited by their respective charters. In sion? We defy t'e friends of secession or nul-1776, the colonies by revolution broke the Brit- lification to find a line of the Constitution which ish authority, and erected an independent gov- sustains their theory, and they are almost destiernment. They framed a written Federal Gov- tute of the authority of reputable statesmen to ernment, in which the first words of their com- back them. Mr. Hayne and Mr. Calhoun of pact are these: "Articles of confederation and South Carolin, were unable to cite any authorperpetual union between the States of New ity for their construction of our Constitution Hampshire, &c." By the articles of confeder- except the resolutions of the Virginia and Kenation and perpetual union, each State retained tucky Legislatures 1798-99 on the subject of

pose of protesting against the use of his name and his Virginia resolutions and report in support of nullification, has stated that the true meaning of his dectrine, as set down in those memorable State papers, was that the Constitutional number of States, according to the fifth article of the Constitution, was the action of "the States" meant and referred to by those documents. With the exception of some distinguished names in the South, nullification has a lean and meagre authority. In the North or West, it has never received any degree of popularity. The entire Whig party over the Union has denounced it as revolutionary; and, since General Jackson, with the great body of Democratic supporters, repudiated and denounced it, it has been considered as one of the mischievous heresies of the day, which an intelligent people have utterly disavowed. The lucid, able, and unanswerable positions of Mr. Webster, in the celchrated senstorial discussion of 1830, on what is called Foot's resolutions, have been deemed and held the true exposition of the powers of the Federal Government. We will

We have spoken of the true and proper con-

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struction of the Constitution as derived from its history and literal interpretation and construction, but, if we look to the reason and good sense of that instrument, and the inconveniences and absurdities of a contrary exposition, it appears to us that no dispassionate inind can doubt on the subject. The members of Congress, sworn to support the Constitution, pass a law, and the President of the United States, elected by the people, under a like onth, approves it, and yet a single State may declare that law unconstitutional and void, and may secode from the Union! The very statement of such a State claim would put it down, stripped, as it is, of a word of warrant in the Constitution. Can it be believed that the framers of our Constitution, the wisest and best of men of ancient or modern times, could have intended or did actually form a constitutional union, by which the little State of Maryland, with her harbors and bays, in the heart of the old thirteen States, or the State of New York, with her metropolitan commercial city, could separate from the Union. could declare its ports free ports, its State independent, placing itself in the position to form a landing and entry of a foreign enemy into the very vitals of our country? We will cite an illustration which will strike every sense of reason or interest in that tremen-

waters, a wilderness at the adoption of the Constitution, and the outlet of all its commerce, then in possession of a foreign nation, and will startle even the greatest zealot of secession. Suppose that Louisiana should take it into her head that she would be bettered by setting up for herself, or forming an alten alliancethat, with a free port at New Orleans and the power of levying duties on the transit of the great valley of the Mississippi, with these advantages she might find her interest in a foreign annexation -- we put it to the people and the statesmen of this Union if they would allow Louisiana to secede! Would the great West listen to such a project? Did the statesmen who made our Constitution, frame a compact of perpetual union which would countenance such monstrous absurdity? The territory of this Union is the property of the Union. the people and Government of the U. States as the lines and corners of our lands and farms. The Territories and States of this Union, with their lands, their rivers, their bays, their harbors, their abuttals whether by sea or land, the people within their borders, and all they have, belong to and are the rightful property and possession of the Government of the United States for all the purposes and to the full extent of the powers conferred by the Constitution. The r'ederal Government has the right and the power State has a right by secresion to open one of the gates of our citadel, or admit a foreign foe. We purchased Louisiana mainly to free our commerce from foreign imposts, and cut off the access of a foreign enemy into the heart of the West. We purchased Florida partly for the same reasons. The annexation of Texas was recommended as a military defence of our Union. Is it a truth, and can it be a fact, that our Union is powerless to maintain the integrity of its territorial limits? Our Government allows individual expatration, but State expatriation has no warrant of reason, propriety, or justice,

obschience or s'avish submission to insupportable oppression and the despotism of inspirities. The right of a people or a State, or a number of States, to resist unauthorised violations of their rights will never find an advocate to us. We say to the authors of secession, if you have wrongs inflicted, first appeal to the reason and justice of a free and intelligent people to relieve appeal to an enlightened and impartial judiciary. If this too fails, compare carefully the consequences of submission or of secession, and, it you are convinced that yourinterests, your liberties, and your honor demand that you sho dd throw off the yoke, raise the standard of revolution. This is the assertion of the inalignable right to deprive you. But do not call this a legal and constitutional process of redress, You can find for no warrant or color of right in the Constitution, and, if you could, such a constitution would not deserve the support of an intelligent people. A Constitution is but a name for the highest law, next to the divine law, with which it is ever supposed to be in the unison, sion over and above the Constitution, by rebel lion or revolution, but we should be glad to be informed of the forms of proceeding in our acts of Congress, our Constitution, or even the law of nations, which could make it a peaceful, orderly, or lawful proceeding.

We do not advocate the doctrine of passive

We think with you that the North is in the wrong in intermedding with slave property, and in the effort to appropriate to the free States the territories of the United States. We are particularly pained at the opposition in the North to some of the healing acts of last Congress. But we say to the South, your semedy of secession cannot be supported by any fair constitutional construction. It is, a remedy which every dictate of policy requires should be met with the sternest rebuke, and, if presisted in, by the remedy which our own frame of government legalizes, the days of our constitutional Union will be numbered and the compact of Union

Lupicrous .- A young itinerant preacher, in the constant habit of declaiming a great deal about the Creation, and especially about the first etting up of man, whenever he wished to dislay his native eloquence to good advantage, was one day holding forth to a mixed congregation in a country school-house. Becoming warm and enthusiastic as he proceeded, it was not long before he reached his favorite theme, and started off in something like following

"And when the world was created, and the beasts of the field, and fawls of the air, and pronounced very good, God said, 'Let us make man.' And he for ned man after his own likeness, and declared him the noblest of all the work of his hands. And he made woman also, and tashioned her in the exact image of man, with a little variation-

"Thank the Lord for the variation!" shouted an old sinuer, who sat over in the amen corner of the room, at this interesting juncture, of the discourse.

The effect was perfectly ludicrous and irresistible. The preacher dropped the subject where he was interrupted, and was never heard to allude to it during a subsequent ministry of forty years.